



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The whole quantity of wheat and flour which came to the Hudson River, from 1834 to 1858, inclusive, with the aggregate market value of the same, and the amount of tolls received on all the wheat and flour transported on the canals in each year, from 1837 to 1858, inclusive, is as follows :

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
1834.....	130,452	\$5,712,795	Not ascer'd.
1835.....	128,552	7,395,939	do
1836.....	124,982	9,796,540	do
1837.....	116,491	9,640,156	\$301,739
1838.....	133,080	9,833,566	380,161
1839.....	124,683	7,217,841	404,525
1840.....	244,862	10,362,862	700,071
1841.....	201,360	10,165,355	921,046
1842.....	198,231	9,234,778	606,727
1843.....	248,780	10,283,454	731,816
1844.....	277,865	11,211,677	816,711
1845.....	320,463	15,962,950	851,533
1846.....	410,366	18,836,412	1,099,325
1847.....	551,205	32,890,938	1,460,424
1848.....	431,641	21,148,421	1,126,133
1849.....	434,444	19,308,595	1,128,064
1850.....	461,781	20,218,188	1,114,519
1851.....	457,624	16,487,652	867,881
1852.....	576,772	22,564,256	995,160
1853.....	618,858	30,034,571	998,962
1854.....	240,655	18,482,377	363,763
1855.....	301,125	23,163,681	548,946
1856.....	475,385	29,098,973	709,640
1857.....	263,141	14,043,581	456,350
1858.....	454,831	19,632,087	529,254

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

The average weekly consumption of cotton in Europe, according to Ellison's "Hand-Book of the Cotton Trade," amounted, in 1854, to 47,277 bales, and in 1857, to 63,530, but in 1856 the consumption averaged 71,043 bales, the highest rate ever before attained. The increase in the 8 years ending with 1857, over the consumption of 1850, was thus: 16,253 bales, or 34.4 per cent.; and the increase from the lowest to the highest rate, 23,765 bales, or 50.3 per cent. The statistics of consumption for the years severally, distinguishing that of the United Kingdom and of the Continent, are—

	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
1850.....	29,125	18,152	47,277
1851.....	31,988	18,939	50,927
1852.....	35,790	25,437	61,227
1853.....	36,613	23,093	59,706
1854.....	37,829	22,440	60,269
1855.....	40,403	23,535	63,938
1856.....	41,987	29,055	71,042
1857.....	39,065	24,465	63,530
1858.....	41,333

And if the consumption on the continent in 1858 has been in proportion to that of the United Kingdom in that year, the total will have been about 70,000 bales.

The weekly consumption in the countries of

Continental Europe, for the year 1850, and the seven subsequent years ending with 1857, has been annually as follows :

France—7,077, 7,173, 10,575, 9,018, 8,500, 9,211, 10,115, 8,596 bales.

Belgium—1,134, 1,115, 1,634, 1,538, 1,346, 1,211, 1,533, 1,096 bales.

Holland—1,038, 1,038, 1,365, 1,173, 1,653, 1,711, 1,903, 1,883 bales.

Germany—1,653, 2,115, 2,442, 2,769, 3,981, 4,057, 4,750, 4,142 bales.

Trieste—2,282, 2,211, 2,596, 1,981, 1,788, 1,653, 1,865, 1,442 bales.

Genoa, Naples, etc.—558, 596, 942, 980, 807, 1,096, 2,115, 1,730 bales.

Spain—1,481, 1,768, 1,826, 1,634, 1,788, 2,192, 2,346, 1,730 bales.

Russia, Norway, etc.—2,923, 2,923, 4,057, 4,000, 2,577, 2,404, 4,423, 3,846 bales.

The total annual consumption in Europe for the eight years embraced; the exports of cotton from the United States for the same years, and the total that must have been supplied from other sources than the United States—are shown in the annexed table :

Years.	Total Consumption.	Supplied by the U. States.*	Supplied from other Sources.
1850.....	2,458,404	1,444,049	1,014,355
1851.....	2,648,204	2,093,720	554,484
1852.....	3,183,804	2,484,615	699,189
1853.....	3,104,712	2,526,296	578,412
1854.....	3,133,988	2,245,075	888,913
1855.....	3,324,776	2,303,403	1,021,373
1856.....	3,694,184	2,991,175	703,009
1857.....	3,303,560	2,265,588	1,037,972

From this table it would appear that in the eight years employed in illustration, the average annual consumption in Europe is 3,106,454 bales; the average annual supply from the United States, 2,294,240 bales; and the average annual supply from all other sources, 812,214 bales.

Among the sources other than the United States, the most important is British India. In 1840 the latter country supplied to the United Kingdom 77,011,839 pounds of cotton, but in 1857 not less than 250,338,144. This shows an increased production between the two periods of 225 per cent. In the same 18 years the exports of cotton from the United States has risen from 745,941,061 pounds, to 1,048,282,475 pounds, or 40.9 per cent. Thus it appears that the rate of increase in India has been six times as great as in the United States.

* In reducing the quantity to bales, in the first 5 years, the pounds are divided by 440, which has been considered as a fair average. The three last years are official.